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ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
DEPARTMENT
OF
IMMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION
FOR THE
FISCAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1918

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT



OTTAWA
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1919

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

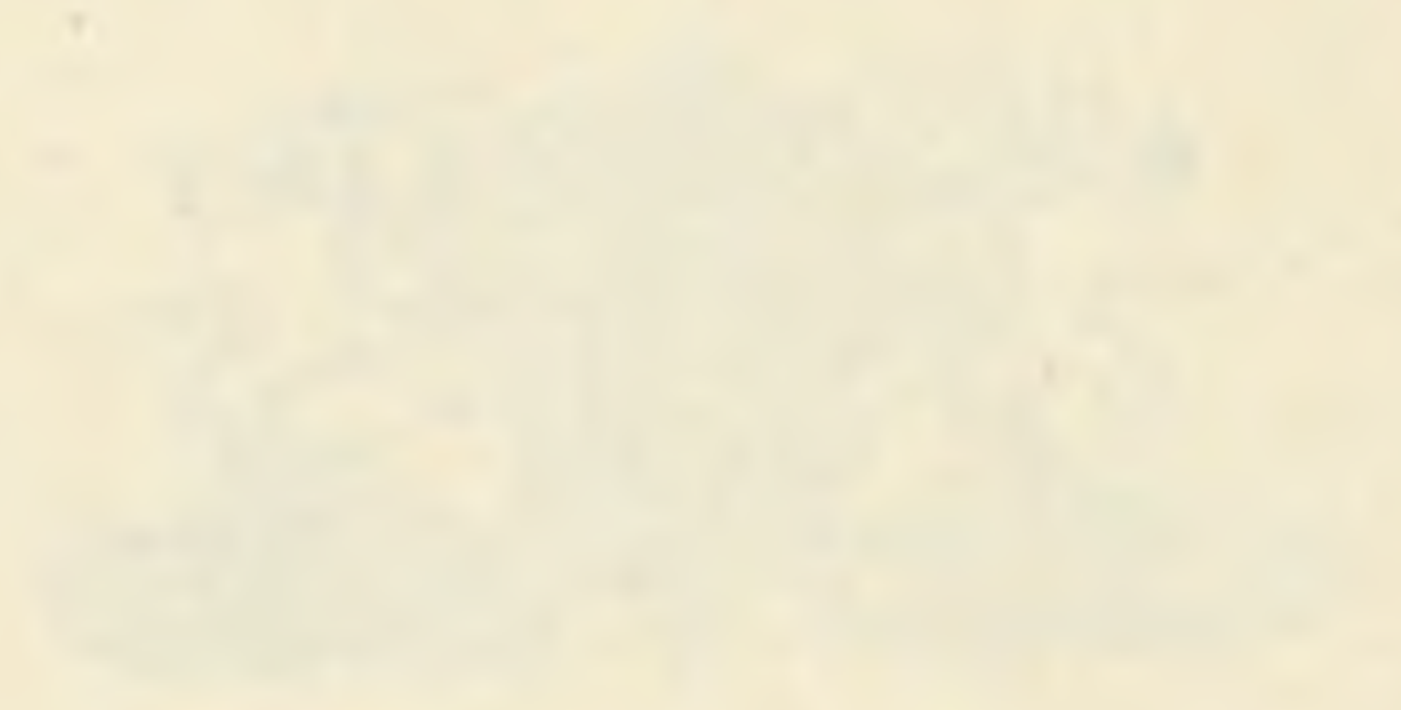
DEPARTMENT

IMMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION

FOR THE

FISCAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1913

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY



WASHINGTON: GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE: 1913

*To His Excellency the Duke of Devonshire, K.G., P.C., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., etc., etc.,
Governor General and Commander in Chief of the Dominion of Canada.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

The undersigned has the honour to lay before Your Excellency the report of the transactions of the Department of Immigration and Colonization for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1918.

Respectfully submitted,

J. A. CALDER,
Minister of Immigration and Colonization

OTTAWA, August 2, 1918.

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REPORT

OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF IMMIGRATION AND COLONIZATION

1917-18.

From Confederation immigration was handled by the Department of Agriculture until March 14, 1892, when it was taken over by the Department of the Interior, and remained a branch of that department until October 12, 1917, when by order in council the new department was created. This report covers, therefore, not only the portion of the fiscal year since the establishment of the department, but also the period from April 1, 1917 to October 12, 1917, when the Immigration Branch formed a portion of the Department of the Interior.

In the first annual report of the new department it may not be amiss to give, for a period of years, the figures of immigration as shown in departmental records and previous reports. The following table is accordingly submitted:

IMMIGRATION TO CANADA.

Period.	From British Isles.	From United States.	From other countries.	Totals.
Calendar year 1881.....	17,033	21,822	9,136	47,991
" 1882.....	41,283	58,372	12,803	112,458
" 1883.....	45,439	78,508	9,677	133,624
" 1884.....	31,787	65,886	6,151	103,824
" 1885.....	18,591	57,506	3,072	79,169
" 1886.....	23,507	40,650	4,995	69,152
" 1887.....	31,104	41,046	12,376	84,526
" 1888.....	30,852	44,952	12,962	88,766
" 1889.....	19,384	67,896	4,320	91,600
" 1890.....	21,793	50,336	2,938	75,067
" 1891.....	22,042	52,516	7,607	82,165
" 1892.....	22,636	.....	8,360	30,996
" 1893.....	20,071	.....	9,562	29,633
" 1894.....	16,004	.....	4,825	20,829
" 1895.....	14,956	.....	3,834	18,790
" 1896.....	12,384	.....	4,451	16,835
" 1897.....	11,383	2,412	7,921	21,716
" 1898.....	11,173	9,119	11,608	31,900
" 1899.....	10,660	11,945	21,938	44,543
Six months ended June 30, 1900.....	5,141	8,543	10,211	23,895
Fiscal year ended June 30, 1901.....	11,810	17,987	19,352	49,149
" " 1902.....	17,259	26,388	23,732	67,379
" " 1903.....	41,792	49,473	37,099	128,364
" " 1904.....	50,374	45,171	34,786	130,331
" " 1905.....	65,359	43,543	37,364	146,266
" " 1906.....	86,796	57,796	44,472	189,064
Nine months ended March 31, 1907..	55,791	34,639	34,217	124,667

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IMMIGRATION TO CANADA—*Continued.*

Period.	From British Isles.	From United States.	From other countries.	Totals.
Fiscal year ended March 31, 1908.....	120,182	58,312	83,975	262,469
" " 1909..	52,901	59,832	34,175	146,908
" " 1910.....	59,790	103,798	45,206	208,794
" " 1911.....	123,013	121,451	66,620	311,084
" " 1912.....	138,121	133,710	82,406	354,237
" " 1913.....	150,542	139,009	112,881	402,432
" " 1914.....	142,622	107,530	131,726	384,878
" " 1915.....	43,276	59,779	41,734	144,789
" " 1916.....	8,664	36,937	2,936	48,537
" " 1917.....	8,282	61,389	5,703	75,374
" " 1918.....	3,178	71,314	4,582	79,074

In connection with the consideration of the above table it is well to remember that the system of collection of immigration statistics has varied from time to time. From 1882 to 1891 a count was kept of persons crossing the international boundary at various points. Those entering Canada were counted as actual immigrants, without precaution being taken to ascertain if they were arriving for the first time or if they intended to remain. Many so counted were no doubt Canadians returning after an absence of a week, and others no doubt were entering the Dominion intending to make only a short visit. This practice was abandoned in 1892 as misleading and has not since been resumed. For the years 1892 to 1896 no count was kept of the numbers entering from the United States, and while to say there were no arrivals during that period would certainly be inaccurate, still the number arriving was believed to be small. Until 1908, no system existed for the counting of immigration from the United States to Eastern Canada. The present system of collection of immigration statistics is reasonably accurate, and while in former years the system may have been somewhat faulty, it is quite clear, with the large immigration reported, that many came who did not stay. If Canada is losing not only a considerable portion of her immigrants, but in addition, as is frequently alleged, is failing to retain her Canadian-born population, the causes which produce such a result are worthy of the most careful consideration of the Government.

During the past fiscal year the total immigration was 79,074, of which 71,314 came from the United States. While the war continues, immigration, except from the United States, must be negligible and consequently, expenditure elsewhere has been kept at the lowest possible point. In England, the services of the staff have been utilized in arranging for the return to Canada of women and children anxious to reach their former homes. In Canada, the staff have had many duties to perform not regularly pertaining to their work. Chief amongst these may be mentioned investigating reports regarding alien enemies and suspicious characters, and the issuing of "permits to leave Canada" to males between the ages of 18 and 45 years, who for business or other reasons require to absent themselves from the Dominion.

Immigration figures, in detail, are given in the report of the Superintendent of Immigration, and a brief account of the work in the United States is submitted by the Inspector of United States Agencies.

W. W. CORY,

Acting Deputy Minister of Immigration and Colonization.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF IMMIGRATION.

W. D. SCOTT.

SUMMARY for the fiscal year, 1917-18.

Per ocean travel:—

Halifax..	1,343	
Victoria..	1,187	
North Sydney..	1,159	
St. John..	1,009	
Quebec..	777	
Vancouver..	664	
New York..	1,492	
Boston..	124	
Portland..	5	
	1,621	+saloon-
From the United States..		7,760
		71,314
Total..		79,074

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT.—Immigration to Canada, via Ocean Ports, by months, for the fiscal year 1917-18, compared with that of the fiscal year 1916-17.

	1916-17.				1917-18.			
	Males.	Females.	Children.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Totals.
April....	354	557	269	1,180	271	171	89	531
May.....	347	671	314	1,332	348	239	160	747
June.....	402	798	495	1,695	236	262	101	599
July.....	387	759	377	1,523	227	249	144	620
August.....	379	734	312	1,425	208	270	145	623
September.....	356	883	363	1,602	159	377	176	712
October.....	471	814	364	1,649	280	329	205	814
November.....	378	833	313	1,524	138	164	118	420
December.....	264	385	186	835	265	401	221	887
January.....	134	247	123	504	216	99	59	374
February.....	119	160	77	356	207	59	26	292
March.....	180	125	55	360	224	621	296	1,141
Totals.....	3,771	6,966	3,248	13,985	2,779	3,241	1,740	7,760

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COMPARATIVE STATEMENT.—Immigration from the United States to Canada, by months, for the fiscal year 1917-18, compared with that of the fiscal year 1916-17.

	1916-17.				1917-18.			
	Males.	Females.	Children.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Totals.
April.....	3,400	1,209	1,087	5,696	10,283	2,138	1,988	14,409
May.....	2,671	1,116	796	4,583	6,788	2,031	1,677	10,499
June.....	2,315	1,130	703	4,148	3,842	1,694	1,265	6,806
July.....	2,617	1,066	767	4,450	3,001	1,281	887	5,161
August.....	4,244	1,077	738	6,059	3,512	1,235	968	5,715
September.....	4,222	1,105	693	6,020	3,431	1,095	851	5,377
October.....	2,848	1,085	861	4,794	2,837	1,180	1,055	5,072
November.....	2,295	851	686	3,832	2,597	917	855	4,369
December.....	1,832	790	548	3,170	2,043	690	500	3,233
January.....	2,921	672	415	4,008	1,691	474	321	2,486
February.....	2,513	717	541	3,771	1,361	497	391	2,249
March.....	7,425	1,753	1,680	10,858	3,332	1,302	1,304	5,938
Totals.....	39,303	12,571	9,515	61,389	44,718	14,534	12,062	71,314

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT.—Total Immigration to Canada, by months, for the fiscal year, 1917-18, compared with that of the fiscal year, 1916-17.

	1916-17.				1917-18.			
	Males.	Females.	Children.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Totals.
April.....	3,754	1,766	1,356	6,876	10,554	2,309	2,077	14,940
May.....	3,018	1,787	1,110	5,915	7,136	2,270	1,837	11,243
June.....	2,717	1,928	1,198	5,843	4,078	1,956	1,366	7,400
July.....	3,004	1,825	1,144	5,973	3,228	1,530	1,031	5,789
August.....	4,623	1,811	1,050	7,484	3,720	1,505	1,113	6,338
September.....	4,578	1,988	1,056	7,622	3,590	1,472	1,027	6,089
October.....	3,319	1,899	1,225	6,443	3,117	1,509	1,260	5,886
November.....	2,673	1,684	999	5,356	2,735	1,081	973	4,789
December.....	2,096	1,175	734	4,005	2,308	1,091	721	4,120
January.....	3,056	919	538	4,512	1,907	573	380	2,860
February.....	2,632	877	618	4,127	1,568	556	417	2,541
March.....	7,605	1,878	1,735	11,218	3,556	1,923	1,600	7,079
Totals.....	43,074	19,537	12,763	75,374	47,497	17,775	13,802	79,074

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COMPARATIVE STATEMENT.—Total Immigration to Canada, by Ports, for the fiscal year 1917-18, compared with that of the fiscal year 1916-17.

	1916-17.				1917-18.			
	Males.	Females.	Children.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Totals.
Halifax.....	150	249	98	497	70	821	452	1,343
Victoria.....	336	317	74	727	709	391	87	1,187
North Sydney.....	341	391	300	1,032	453	450	256	1,159
St. John	565	763	308	1,636	243	490	276	1,009
Quebec	930	3,824	1,654	6,408	173	379	225	777
Vancouver	303	90	63	456	497	96	71	664
United States ports (New York, Boston and Portland)	1,146	1,332	751	3,229	634	614	373	1 621
From the United States.....	39,303	12,571	9,515	61,389	44,718	14,534	12,062	71,314
Totals	43,074	19,537	12,763	75,374	47,497	17,775	13,802	79,074

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Sex, Occupation and Destination of Total Immigrant Arrivals in Canada for the
Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1918.

Description.	Via Ocean Ports.	From the United States.	Totals.
Sex—			
Males	2,779	44,718	47,497
Females	3,241	14,534	17,775
Children	1,740	12,062	13,802
Totals	7,760	71,314	79,074
Trade or Occupation—			
Farmers and Farm Labourers—			
Males	456	18,896	19,352
Females	221	4,143	4,364
Children	125	5,064	5,189
General Labourers—			
Males	975	12,122	13,097
Females	88	1,037	1,125
Children	52	851	903
Mechanics—			
Males	388	8,165	8,553
Females	188	1,473	1,661
Children	98	1,247	1,345
Clerks, Traders, etc.—			
Males	195	1,994	2,189
Females	87	674	761
Children	25	363	388
Miners—			
Males	32	631	663
Females	7	50	57
Children	7	66	73
Female servants	555	1,733	2,288
Not classified—			
Males	733	2,910	3,643
Females	2,095	5,424	7,519
Children	1,433	4,471	5,904
Destination—			
Maritime Provinces	1,341	3,906	5,247
Quebec	1,020	8,039	9,059
Ontario	2,313	21,441	23,754
Manitoba	425	5,827	6,252
Saskatchewan	522	11,860	12,382
Alberta	544	16,277	16,821
British Columbia	1,593	3,729	5,322
Yukon Territory	2	235	237

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COMPARATIVE STATEMENT.—Total Immigration to Canada, by Nationalities, for the fiscal year 1917-18, compared with that of the fiscal year 1916-17, showing Increase or Decrease of each Nationality.

	1916-17.	1917-18.	Increase.	Decrease.
English.....	5,174	2,477	.....	2,697
Irish.....	958	174	.....	784
Scotch.....	2,062	473	.....	1,589
Welsh.....	88	54	.....	34
Total, British.....	8,282	3,178	.....	5,104
African, South.....	1	4	3	.....
Australian.....	18	34	16	.....
Ruthenian.....	1	.....	.....	1
Belgian.....	126	19	.....	107
Bermudian.....	16	10	.....	6
Chinese.....	393	769	376	.....
Cuban.....	3	1	.....	2
Dutch.....	151	94	.....	57
French.....	199	114	.....	85
German.....	9	1	.....	8
Greek.....	258	45	.....	213
Hebrew—	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hebrew, N.E.S.....	28	2	.....	26
" Russian.....	108	30	.....	78
Italian.....	758	189	.....	569
Jamaican.....	6	24	18	.....
Japanese.....	648	883	235	.....
Maltese.....	109	144	35	.....
Mexican.....	.....	1	1	.....
Montenegrin.....	1	.....	.....	1
Negro.....	98	35	.....	63
Newfoundland.....	1,243	1,199	.....	44
New Zealand.....	12	13	1	.....
Persian.....	.....	2	2	.....
Polish.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Polish, N.E.S.....	1	.....	.....	1
" Austrian.....	8	.....	.....	8
" Russian.....	3	.....	.....	3
Portuguese.....	1	1	.....	.....
Roumanian.....	4	.....	.....	4
Russian—	.....	.....	.....	.....
Russian, N.E.S.....	25	42	17	.....
Finnish.....	249	113	.....	136
Scandinavian—	.....	.....	.....	.....
Danish.....	145	74	.....	71
Icelandic.....	9	3	.....	6
Norwegian.....	303	235	.....	68
Swedish.....	332	156	.....	176
Serbian.....	1	.....	.....	1
Spanish.....	76	28	.....	48
Swiss.....	30	12	.....	18
Turkish—	.....	.....	.....	.....
Turkish, N.E.S.....	5	.....	.....	5
Armenian.....	3	2	.....	1
Syrian.....	9	2	.....	7
U. S. A. Citizens, via ocean ports.....	20	28	8	.....
West Indian.....	293	273	.....	20
Total Continental, etc.....	5,703	4,582	.....	1,121
From the United States.....	61,389	71,314	9,925	.....
Total immigration.....	75,374	79,074	3,700	.....

ARRIVALS AT OCEAN PORTS.

For the fiscal year 1917-18, there arrived, via Canadian and United States ocean ports 127,122 passengers of whom 13,413 travelled saloon and 113,679 steerage. Of the saloon passengers, 9,613 were destined to Canada, and 3,830 to the United States. Of the steerage passengers, 111,236 were for Canada and 2,443 for the United States.

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Included in the steerage passengers for Canada were 24,748 returned Canadians and 78,728 tourists, leaving the immigration proper at 7,760 souls, which, together with the 71,314 settlers from the United States, brings the total immigration to 79,074, an increase, as compared with that of the preceding fiscal year, of 3,700 persons.

The following further statistical information will be of interest: Table I deals with the total arrivals of saloon passengers; table II with the total arrivals of steerage passengers; table III with the monthly arrivals of immigrants for Canada; and tables IV and V give summaries of the information obtained from immigrants for Canada upon arrival.

TABLE I.—Nationality and Sex of Saloon Passengers arriving at Ocean Ports, for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1918.

	Canada.				United States.				Canada and United States.			
	Males.	Females.	Children.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Totals.
Australian	6	4		10	25	33	6	64	31	37	6	74
Hungarian					12			12	13			13
Belgian	2	2	1	5	11	1		12	13	3	1	17
Bermudian	2	2		4					2	2		4
Cuban	1	3		4					1	3		4
Dutch	4	2		6	13	2		15	17	4		21
French	18	20	11	49	20	35	5	60	38	55	16	109
German					1	2	1	4	1	2	1	4
Great Britain and Ire-												
land												
English	102	110	69	287	111	82	24	217	213	198	93	504
Irish	6	5	7	18	16	9	1	26	22	14	8	44
Scotch	19	14	9	42	34	15	4	53	53	29	13	95
Welsh	1	2		3	1	1		2	2	3		5
Greek	1			1	4			4	5			5
Hebrew												
Hebrew, N.E.S.					1	2		3	1	2		3
Russian					5	2		7	3	2		7
Italian	3	1		4	6	2	1	9	9	3	1	13
Jamaican	11	29	1	41					11	29	1	41
Japanese	2	3	1	6	86	15	5	106	88	18	6	112
Mexican		2	4	6	1			1	1	2	1	7
Negro	7	19	1	27					7	19	1	27
Newfoundland	173	210	99	482	199	254	54	507	372	464	153	989
New Zealand	2	1		3	4	5		9	6	6		12
Polish												
Polish, N.E.S.					5	1		6	5	1		6
Russian					3			3	3			3
Portuguese	1			1	1			1	2			2
Romanian					1			1	1			1
Russian												
Russian, N.E.S.	2	2		4	96	67	16	179	98	69	16	183
Finnish					1			1	1			1
Scandinavian												
Danish	2	2		4	9	1		10	11	3		14
Icelandic	1			1	1			1	2			2
Norwegian	3			3	13	5		18	16	5		21
Swedish	1	3	1	5	7	1	3	14	8	7	4	19
Serbian					1			1	1			1
Spanish	8	2		10	16	8	1	25	24	16	1	35
Swiss					1	3	3	7	4	3	3	10
Turkish												
Armenian						1		1		1		1
Syrian		1	2	3	13	1		14	15	2	2	17
U.S.A. Citizens	12	6	7	25	1,122	813	310	2,245	1,134	819	317	2,271
West Indian	26	44	5	75	4	2	1	7	40	46	6	92
Returned Canadian	1,826	1,441	706	3,973					1,826	1,441	706	3,973
Tourist	2,801	1,796	353	4,950	151	29	12	192	3,012	1,425	365	4,802
Total	5,144	3,332	1,157	9,633	1,288	1,325	447	3,060	7,132	4,727	1,584	13,443

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TABLE II.—Nationality and Sex of Steerage Passengers arriving at Ocean Ports, for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1918.

	Canada.				United States.				Canada and United States.			
	Males.	Females.	Children.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Totals.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Totals.
African, South		3	1	4						3	1	4
Australian	6	16	12	34	22	27	19	68	28	43	31	102
Belgian	7	10	2	19	10	1		11	17	11	2	30
Bermudian	1	5	4	10					1	5	4	10
Chilian					1			1	1			1
Chinese	695	26	48	769					695	26	48	769
Cuban	1			1	1			1	2			2
Dutch	43	30	21	94	12			12	55	30	21	106
French	36	63	15	114	1	9	2	12	37	72	17	126
German	1			1	3			3	4			4
Gt. Britain and Ireland—												
English	226	1,473	778	2,477	120	99	45	264	346	1,572	823	2,741
Irish	43	74	57	174	30	10	3	43	73	84	66	217
Scotch	63	219	191	473	30	18	3	51	93	237	194	524
Welsh	4	28	22	54	3	1		4	7	29	22	58
Greek	30	12	3	45	10			10	40	12	3	55
Hebrew—												
Hebrew, N.E.S.	1	1		2		1	1	2	1	2	1	4
" Russian	2	10	18	30	1	2	4	7	3	12	22	37
Italian	56	79	54	189					56	79	54	189
Jamaican	9	14	1	24					9	14	1	24
Japanese	459	370	54	883	29	9	1	39	488	379	55	922
Maltese	141			144					141	3		144
Mexican		1		1						1		1
Negro	17	15	3	35	6			6	23	15	3	41
Newfoundland	466	469	264	1,199	267	223	100	590	733	692	364	1,789
New Zealand	1	9	3	13	14	14	5	33	15	23	8	46
Persian		1	1	2		1	3	4		2	4	6
Portuguese		1		1	5	3	6	14	5	4	6	15
Russian—												
Russian, N.E.S.	12	15	15	42	18	30	26	74	30	45	41	116
Finnish	30	48	35	113	5			5	35	48	35	118
Scandinavian												
Danish	42	21	11	74	17			17	59	21	11	91
Icelandic	1	2		3					1	2		3
Norwegian	109	80	46	235	105	4	1	110	214	84	47	345
Swedish	55	62	39	156	39			39	94	62	39	195
Spanish	22	4	2	28	57	30	55	142	79	34	57	170
Swiss	6	4	2	12	3			3	9	4	2	15
Turkish—												
Armenian		1	1	2	3	1		4	3	2	1	6
Syrian	1	1		2	1			1	2	1		3
U.S.A. Citizens	17	9	2	28	413	159	89	661	430	168	91	689
West Indian	176	62	35	273	14	19	3	36	190	81	38	309
Total immigration	2,779	3,241	1,740	7,760	1,240	661	366	2,267	4,019	3,902	2,106	10,027
Returned Canadian	15,904	5,141	3,703	24,748					15,904	5,141	3,703	24,748
Tourist	77,702	796	230	78,728	135	24	17	176	77,837	820	247	78,904
Totals	96,384	9,178	5,673	111,236	1,375	685	383	2,143	97,760	9,863	6,056	113,679

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TABLE III.—Monthly arrivals of Immigrants, for Canada, by Nationalities, at Ocean Ports, for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1918.

	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Total.
African, South							1						4
Australian	6	1	7	2	3		1	1	2	4	2	5	34
Belgian	2	2		1	4	4	1		2		1	2	19
Bermudian			5				5						10
Chinese	16	5	32	21	46	35	102	61	135	110	112	96	769
Cuban		1											1
Dutch	1	21	37		2	1	2	3			24		94
French	6	16	9	8	8	6	30	5	11		5	10	114
German									1				1
Great Britain and Ireland—													
English	100	113	117	131	175	274	261	128	403	71	21	683	2,477
Irish	12	11	6	16	8	17	20	18	23	13	2	24	174
Scotch	16	8	14	46	25	43	83	15	64	36	3	120	473
Welsh	1	2	1	4	1	7	12	7	4			15	54
Greek			4	10	23		7			1			45
Hebrew													
Hebrew, N.E.S.	1				1								2
" Russian	3	12	1		5					3		6	30
Italian	21	52	14		20		33	1	31	4	3	10	180
Jamaican				19									24
Japanese	72	100	104	131	67	78	72	38	64	35	37	85	723
Maltese	20	73	8	33	2		8						144
Mexican				1									1
Negro	3	9		8	8	4			1	2			35
Newfoundland	143	228	123	86	125	102	99	69	43	87	54	40	1,199
New Zealand	1		2		4	4						2	13
Persian													2
Portuguese						1							1
Russian													
Russian, N.E.S.	5	3	2		1	12	5	2		5	1	6	42
Finnish			18	19	18	25		9	11		13		113
Scandinavian													
Danish	2	21	4	4	5	6	3	5	7		1	16	74
Finnish								3					3
Norwegian	40	17	27	5	28	18		43	48		7	2	235
Swedish	4	24	20	13	22	35	1	4	20		3	10	156
Spanish	15	4	5	1		1	1	1		1	1		28
Swiss	1	4		2		3	1	1					12
Turkish													
American									2				2
Syrian				1	1								2
U.S.A. Citizen	1	7	6	5	1		3	3	1			1	28
West Indian	39	13	30	47	20	38	63	3	14		2	4	273
Totals	531	747	599	620	623	712	814	420	887	374	292	1,141	7,760

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TABLE IV.—Monthly arrivals of Immigrants for Canada, by Occupation and Destination, at Ocean Ports, for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1918.

	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Totals.
Agriculturists	72	115	98	56	58	59	76	19	88	21	47	95	802
General labourers	141	203	77	83	65	46	121	37	120	84	63	75	1,115
Mechanics	59	53	51	48	46	81	55	23	85	88	15	70	674
Clerks, traders, etc	20	19	16	15	32	25	26	25	32	26	19	52	307
Miners	4	4	8	1	6	11	4	1	..	2	1	4	46
Female servants	48	63	78	57	52	86	61	31	37	5	10	27	555
Not classified	187	290	271	360	364	404	471	284	525	148	137	820	4,261
Totals	531	747	599	620	623	712	814	420	887	374	292	1,141	7,760
Maritime Province	109	175	133	122	128	134	174	74	94	81	57	80	1,341
Quebec	71	95	75	86	96	67	115	74	116	87	42	96	1,020
Ontario	160	236	123	171	176	208	223	136	316	85	79	400	2,313
Manitoba	22	16	25	24	25	61	31	26	54	18	11	112	425
Saskatchewan	31	49	44	21	32	65	43	20	62	13	15	127	522
Alberta	30	56	73	32	39	45	41	33	84	11	21	79	544
British Columbia	107	119	126	164	127	132	187	57	161	79	67	267	1,593
Yukon Territory	1	1	2
Totals	531	747	599	620	623	712	814	420	887	374	292	1,141	7,760

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TABLE V.—Nationality, Sex, Occupation and Destination of Immigrant arrivals for

	Sex.				Trade or								
	Males.	Females.	Children.	Totals.	Farmers and Farm Labourers.			General Labourers.			Mechanics.		
					Males.	Females.	Children.	Males.	Females.	Children.	Males.	Females.	Children.
African, South...		3	1	4									
Australian...	6	16	12	34	2	1	2	1			2	2	2
Belgian...	7	10	2	19	1	1					2	1	
Bermudian...	1	7	4	10					1	4			
Chinese...	695	26	48	769	1			195		1			
Cuban...	1		1	2									
Dutch...	43	30	21	94	25	10	11	3			10	3	3
French...	36	63	15	114	5	8	6	3			12	11	2
German...	1			1	1								
Great Britain and Ireland													
English...	226	1,473	778	2,477	69	113	35	20	24	7	38	90	36
Irish...	45	74	57	176	19	5		6	3	6	8	7	7
Scottish...	65	219	191	475	20	17	25	1	9	7	17	14	17
Welsh...	4	28	22	54		2	8				1	4	2
Greek...	59	12	3	74		1	1	24	4		1	1	2
Hebrew...													
Hebrew, N.E.S.	1	1		2	1								
" Russian...	2	10	18	30				1			1	2	4
Italian...	56	79	54	189	27	3	4	11	6	5	12	12	3
Jamaican...	9	14	1	24									
Japanese...	459	370	54	883	157	34		177	28	5	19	6	
Maltese...	141	3		144	11			112	1		15		
Mexican...		1		1									
Negro...	17	15	3	35				1	1		13	3	1
Newfoundland...	446	469	264	1,199	5			274	4	12	113	22	2
New Zealand...	1	9	2	12								1	1
Persian...		1	1	2									
Portuguese...		1		1									
Russian:													
Russian, N.E.S.	12	15	15	42	4		1	1					
Finnish...	30	48	35	113	18	3		8	1			1	
Scandinavian:													
Danish...	42	21	11	74	26	3	4	4	1	2	16	2	1
Icelandic...	1	2		3									
Norwegian...	109	86	4	235	36	13	4	12	2		42	3	6
Swedish...	55	62	59	176	24	3	1	15	2		12	3	3
Spanish...	22	1	2	25	3	1	1	6			12		
Swedish...	6	4	2	12	4								
Swedish...		1	1	2									
Swedish...	1	1		2									
U.S.A. Canada...	17	9	2	28	2	2	2	1			4		
West Indian...	170	62	5	273	7			90	1		44	11	6
Total...	2,779	3,241	1,740	7,760	456	221	125	972	88	22	388	188	98

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Canada, at Ocean Ports, for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1918.

Occupation.										Destination.							
Clerks, Traders, Etc.			Miners.			Female Servants.	Not Classified.			Maritime Provinces.	Quebec.	Ontario.	Manitoba.	Saskatchewan.	Alberta.	British Columbia.	Yukon Territory.
Males.	Females.	Children.	Males.	Females.	Children.		Males.	Females.	Children.								
1	1						1	12	3	1	4					6	16
1						4	3	4	2	1	1	8	2				
113	7	3				4	1			5	1	4	7	1			
1																	
1							4	17	7	3	11	2	11	6	58	3	
5	3					5	11	36	7	10	61	16	2	16	6	3	
																1	
11	51	11	4	4	6	73	84	1,118	665	146	225	1,095	250	243	246	272	
1	3	6				6	18	50	38	12	19	85	21	15	4	18	
6	9	5	1			28	18	142	137	31	58	174	62	56	40	52	
1						1	2	20	12	4	7	7	7	2	15	12	
						2		4		1	38	6					
								1				1	1				
1						1		7	14		4	17	5	4			
3	1					7	5	51	42	2	64	118	1		4		
33	5		2	1		2	4	6	1		13	10				1	
1			2			13	71	283	49			3	1	6	20	852	1
						1	2	1			4	140					
						1						1					
6			18			10	3	1	2		24	8				3	
	2					263	52	200	250	869	129	163	2	4	2	30	
						1	1	4	3			2				13	
						1					1						
1			1			3	5	12	14	1	7	11	9	8		6	
1			1	1	1	23	2	19	31		1	81		6	12	13	
1	1					8	7	6	4	8	3	11	7	12	27	6	
						1							2		1		
			1			40	18	22	36	8	2	65	16	64	58	21	1
	2		1			32	3	20	33	4	6	29	6	63	36	12	
1				1				2	1	4	16	6				2	
1						2	1	2	2	3	5	2		2			
								1	1			2					
							1	1		2							
1						2	9	5		10	6	2	1	2	4	3	
5	2		1			22	20	26	29	190	39	41		2	1		
195	87	25	32	7	7	555	733	2,095	1,433	1,341	1,020	2,313	425	522	544	1,593	2

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STATEMENT of Deportations, after having been admitted, by Causes, Nationalities, and Provinces from December, 1902 to March 31, 1918.

	Fiscal Year.																	Totals.
	1902-1903.	1903-1904.	1904-1905.	1905-1906.	1906-1907.	1907-1908.	1908-1909.	1909-1910.	1910-1911.	1911-1912.	1912-1913.	1913-1914.	1914-1915.	1915-1916.	1916-1917.	1917-1918.		
<i>By Causes.</i>																		
Accompanying patients.	4	3	1	4	35	26	21	..	18	17	16	10	34	5	9	39	242	
Bad character		1	..	4	..	30	71	44	71	120	165	159	128	68	60	84	1,005	
Criminality		1	8	1	12	68	115	130	172	242	334	376	404	329	277	274	2,743	
Medical causes.	49	61	58	110	126	392	467	212	222	229	370	570	379	206	98	39	3,588	
Not complying with regulations.			..	..	28	309	1,074	348	289	343	4	4	789	635	161	91	28
Public charges	14	19	19	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	392	715	..	..	..	..	5,244
Totals	67	85	86	137	201	825	1,748	734	784	959	1,281	1,834	1,734	1,243	605	527	12,850	
<i>By Nationalities.</i>																		
British	57	69	74	112	108	607	1,235	486	458	540	559	952	877	602	186	36	7,011	
American		..	..	2	8	37	98	119	169	256	377	405	461	437	324	407	3,100
(Other countries.	17	16	12	23	25	181	415	129	157	163	345	477	396	204	95	84	2,739	
Totals	67	85	86	137	201	825	1,748	734	784	959	1,281	1,834	1,734	1,243	605	527	12,850	
<i>By Provinces.</i>																		
Maritime Provinces.		2	..	3	2	14	19	24	25	13	45	45	55	48	19	18	332	
Quebec	18	16	11	27	41	136	684	97	165	186	208	371	397	236	108	123	2,824	
Ontario	3	3	8	19	79	383	907	378	349	348	419	574	543	461	233	166	4,873	
Manitoba				..	66	226	48	97	121	174	230	334	199	143	40	59	..	
Saskatchewan.	46	64	67	82	3	19	27	19	23	35	44	59	85	96	54	37	3,455	
Alberta.				..	4	24	14	63	55	95	131	164	224	114	34	30	..	
British Columbia.				..	5	23	49	56	46	108	204	287	228	145	116	91	1,358	
Yukon Territory.				..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	1	3	8
Totals.	67	85	86	137	201	825	1,748	734	784	959	1,281	1,834	1,734	1,243	605	527	12,850	

Nine months.

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The following is a statement showing literature ordered during 1917-18:—

"Immigration Facts and Figures".....	2,000
"Canadian Conference of Charities and Correction"—Various Reports.....	2,500
Land District Maps.....	3,000
"Report on Juvenile Immigration".....	1,000
"5,000 Facts about Canada".....	300
"National Social Efficiency".....	500
"Committee Movement in World Crisis".....	1,000
"The Medical Officer, a co-operative Social Force in Rural Districts".....	500
"Canada West".....	332,807

REPORT OF THE CHIEF CONTROLLER OF CHINESE IMMIGRATION.

W. D. SCOTT.

During the fiscal year ended March 31, 1918, 769 persons of Chinese origin entered Canada, of whom 119 were admitted as exempt from head tax, and 650 upon the payment of \$500 each. For the purpose of comparison it is considered advisable to publish statistics relating to Chinese immigration since the imposition of the first head tax in 1885, which head tax was increased to \$100 on January 1, 1901, and to \$500 on January 1, 1904:—

Fiscal Years	Exempts	Paying Tax.	Percentage of total arrivals admitted exempt.	Registered for leave.	Total revenue
					\$ cts
1886.....	1	211	0 47	829	11,693 00
1887.....		124		734	7,421 50
1888.....		200		868	15,094 50
1889.....	112	782	12 53	1,322	40,808 00
1890.....	97	1,069	8 32	1,671	56,258 00
1891.....	12	2,114	0 56	1,617	107,785 50
1892.....	6	3,276	0 18	2,168	166,502 50
1893.....	14	2,244	0 62	1,277	113,491 00
1894.....	22	2,087	1 04	666	105,021 50
1895.....	22	1,440	1 50	473	72,475 00
1896.....	24	1,762	1 34	497	88,860 50
1897.....	24	2,417	0 97	768	123,119 50
1898.....	17	2,175	0 78	802	109,754 00
1899.....	17	4,385	0 39	859	220,309 50
1900.....	26	4,231	0 61	1,102	215,102 00
1901.....	26	2,518	1 02	1,264	178,704 00
1902.....	62	3,525	1 73	1,922	364,972 00
1903.....	84	5,245	1 58	2,044	526,744 00
1904.....	128	4,719	2 64	1,920	474,420 00
1904-5.....	69	8	89 61	2,080	6,080 00
1905-6.....	146	22	86 90	2,421	73,321 00
1906-7.....	200	51	68 73	2,594	48,094 00
1907-8.....	752	1,482	33 66	3,535	746,535 00
1908-9.....	695	1,411	33 00	3,731	713,131 00
1909-10.....	688	1,614	29 89	4,002	813,003 00
1910-11.....	805	4,515	15 13	3,956	2,262,056 00
1911-12.....	498	6,082	7 56	4,322	3,049,722 00
1912-13.....	367	7,078	4 93	3,742	3,549,242 00
1913-14.....	238	5,274	4 32	3,450	2,644,593 00
1914-15.....	103	1,155	8 19	4,373	588,124 00
1915-16.....	69	20	77 53	4,064	19,389 00
1916-17.....	121	272	30 79	3,312	140,487 00
1917-18.....	119	650	15 47	2,907	336,717 00
	5,564	71,319	7 49	71,432	\$17,929,815 00

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During the last three fiscal years those admitted upon payment of the head tax were chiefly boys coming to Canada to attend our public schools.

The Chinese Immigration Act provides that Chinese legally admitted into Canada may, upon payment of the \$1 fee, register out, which registration carries with it the right to free re-entry within a period of twelve months. By Orders in Council it has been provided that Chinese who left Canada on or since April 1, 1914, up to and including November 15, 1917, may remain away until six months after a proclamation has been published in *The Canada Gazette* that a state of war no longer exists. On March 31, 1918, there were away from Canada 6,663 Chinese who, under the provisions just quoted, are entitled to free re-entry. Lack of transportation facilities is the chief reason why the majority of these Chinese have not already returned to the Dominion.

**REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION FOR CANADA,
LONDON, ENGLAND.**

J. OBED SMITH.

The great war continues, and active propaganda, looking to emigration to Canada, is still suspended, but we have, nevertheless, a constantly growing number of inquiries from others besides soldiers (in the Service and out of the Service) for information regarding the Dominion, particularly regarding any special scheme for the settlement of ex-soldiers and others upon the land. These enquiries are being acknowledged from time to time, but we are accumulating a special list of military persons, who are awaiting definite and detailed particulars regarding this government scheme.

The enquiries indicate that any approach towards the end of hostilities will bring a large and sudden demand for full information of all kinds regarding all provinces of the Dominion, and we ought to be fully equipped to meet these demands immediately they are made.

The fact that means of transportation will be limited for a period after hostilities cease may prevent any immediately active movement of civilians, but we can greatly stimulate our propagandist efforts in the way of giving information to enquirers through the various agencies of the department in the British Isles. While we cannot emigrate, we can at least educate to the advantage of Canada, and the welfare of the persons enquiring.

No reports are available from any point on the continent of Europe.

LECTURES.

Wherever the opportunity has arisen, our agents have given lectures on Canada, not essentially from an emigration standpoint, but rather with a view of giving general information, which to school children (at any rate) will later on turn their thoughts to our Dominion. The restriction of lighting arrangements, generally speaking, prevents a lecture being given in the evening, and lectures during the day-time without lantern slides are not of the same interest, but we have not failed to take every opportunity that was advisable to keep Canada before the people over here.

EXHIBITIONS AND SHOWS.

The slight opportunity in 1916-17 of exhibiting Canada's products at agricultural exhibitions and shows disappeared entirely during the past year, but as we have no stock of grain or any other exhibits, save apples, we could not have made any exhibition worthy of Canada, even if the opportunity had been available. In this connection

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we find all our excellent show windows devoid of grain and other exhibits, and it is greatly to be desired that even a small quantity should be sent over, so as not to allow our competitors in the emigration field here to exclusively exhibit their products to the disadvantage of Canada. We have not received any grain exhibits for some years.

SCHOOL ATLAS.

Under instructions from the Department, that our supply was to be conserved, as no others were being sent to us, the distribution has been very seriously limited, and in some cases altogether stopped. This was the best literature Canada ever issued, and I trust that the opportunity of furnishing half-a-million copies for distribution here may be permitted, as soon as the exigencies of the war allow.

CANADIAN NEWS ITEM.

We have continued this excellent system of propaganda more satisfactorily than we had hoped it was possible under war conditions, and we still retain the good will of hundreds of editors, pending the restoration of conditions which will allow us to actively advertise the conditions and advantages of Canada.

FINANCE.

The amount expended here for all purposes has been:—

Fiscal year ending March 31, 1914	£91,000
“ “ “ 1915	57,100
“ “ “ 1916	31,600
“ “ “ 1917	27,400
“ “ “ 1918	28,500 .

SAILINGS TO CANADA.

We have undertaken, at your suggestion, the arrangements for transportation of Canadian women and children back to Canada, and our efforts in this respect appear to have met with the approval of the British authorities and, we think, of the people themselves. We hope to continue along these lines whenever the British authorities are able to give us accommodation on steamers which are, in their opinion, afforded reasonable protection on the high seas.

WAR-TIME RESTRICTIONS.

The Compulsory Military Service Act has from time to time been amended, and is now likely to bring within its scope all male persons up to 50 years of age.

The requirements of National Service preclude also the embarkation of women who have never been to Canada. The Admiralty embargo against women and children of any age or class crossing the Atlantic still continues, and is only relaxed under conditions which it has been my duty to carry out.

It is impossible for any person to leave these shores without the written permit or passport of the British Government, and this applies equally to males as females.

EMIGRATION RETURNS.

The British Board of Trade have not issued any figures during the past year.

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REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION, WINNIPEG, MAN.

J. BRUCE WALKER.

On account of war conditions, a very small number of British-born people came to Western Canada during the year.

The number of settlers from the United States who entered Canada at western ports of entry during the year is very satisfactory, and shows an increase of over 50 per cent compared with the previous year, as shown in the following comparative statement. This statement also shows almost the same percentage of increase in the number of carloads of settlers' stock and effects, and the value of same.

It is also worthy of note that the increase in the number of settlers, as compared with the previous year, almost equals the total number of settlers who entered Canada at western ports in the year 1915-16; the difference in favour of the last-mentioned year numbering only 18 persons.

SETTLERS from the United States 1917-18.

Port of Entry.	Number of Settlers.	Settlers' Wealth.	Carloads of Settlers' Stock and Effects.	Value.
Fort William, Ont.	145	8,385		
Fort Frances, Ont.	5,920	336,995	31	29,735
Sprague, Man.	263	15,217	6	21,150
Emerson, Man.	11,753	1,105,106	303	589,502
Gretna, Man.	1,025	188,401	79	83,791
Morden, Man.	155	18,530		
Bannerman, Man.	194	28,646	6	7,618
Snowflake, Man.	26	35,000	30	28,514
North Portal, Sask.	6,034	1,929,438	694	1,055,877
Marionethal, Sask.	32	37,345		
Big Muddy, Sask.	37	23,132		
East Poplar River, Sask.	200	4,600		945
West Poplar, Sask.	27	31,077		
Northgate, Sask.	88	17,918	7	22,761
Willow Creek, Sask.	21	14,370		
Coutts, Alta.	3,266	2,130,862	247	258,837
Newgate, B.C.	254	31,563		
Kingsgate, B.C.	4,635	621,918	222	585,410
Grand Forks, B.C.	131			
Rosslund, B.C.	67	5,719		
As compared with year 1916-17....	34,273 22,636	6,584,222 4,690,073	4,715 1,173	2,814,138 1,809,184
Increase....	11,637	1,894,149	542	1,004,954

The demand for farm hands, domestic servants, and housekeepers was good during the year, 12,188 persons having been sent to employment on farms during the year, as compared with 9,536 last year.

The wages paid for all classes of farm help ruled high during the year, as will appear from the following figures:

	Season (7½ mos.)	Winter (4½ mos.)
Farm hands, experienced..	\$40-\$50	\$20-\$25
" inexperienced..	\$25-\$30	\$15-\$20
Married couples, experienced..	\$60-\$65	\$40-\$45
" inexperienced..	\$40-\$50	\$30-\$35
Domestic servants..	*\$20-\$25	

* The year round in all cases with board and lodging.

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During the year the officers and members of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police have been of great assistance to this department and to settlers.

The immigration halls in the West have afforded ample accommodation to a large number of settlers. These halls have been regularly inspected during the year.

The hall at Winnipeg afforded accommodation to 1,194 persons during the year; total, 8,582 days. The destitute cared for numbered 45, who were supplied with 1,174 meals at an average cost of 9-10 cents per meal.

The deports cared for numbered 82; meals supplied, 1,632, at an average cost of 9-10 cents.

CROP 1917.

The Government inspections (all railways) give the following figures:—

Wheat inspected to date.. . . .	151,579,000
" in transit, not inspected.. . . .	1,559,000
" in store at country points.. . . .	3,686,000
" used for seed, feed and country mills.. . . .	35,000,000
" in farmers' hand to market.. . . .	2,000,000
	<hr/>
	192,824,000
Less dual inspection (est.).. . . .	3,000,000
	<hr/>
Total wheat crop.. . . .	190,824,000
Oats inspected to date.. . . .	54,966,600
" in transit, not inspected.. . . .	363,000
" in store at country points.. . . .	1,844,000
" in farmers' hands to market.. . . .	2,000,000
Barley inspected to date.. . . .	9,142,900
" in transit, not inspected.. . . .	50,700
" in store at country points.. . . .	352,000
Flax inspected to date.. . . .	4,927,600
" in transit, not inspected.. . . .	20,000
" in store at country points.. . . .	247,700
Cars inspected:—	
Wheat.. . . .	124,711
Oats.. . . .	28,314
Barley.. . . .	7,063
Flax.. . . .	4,152
Rye.. . . .	552

The following tabulated statements give the acreage, total yield, and average yield per acre in 1917:—

MANITOBA.		Yield in	Average yield
	Acreage	Bushels.	per acre.
Spring wheat.. . . .	2,850,353	42,638,510	14'9 bush.
Fall wheat.. . . .	3,009	50,551	16'8 "
Oats.. . . .	2,230,005	63,372,832	28'4 "
Barley.. . . .	1,270,724	26,014,948	20'4 "
Flax.. . . .	63,605	552,309	8'6 "
Rye (fall).. . . .	54,747	866,845	15'8 "
Rye (spring).. . . .	25,866	429,472	16'6 "
Peas.. . . .	3,999	58,999	15'1 "
	<hr/>		
	6,522,197	1,239,416	
SASKATCHEWAN		Yield in	Average yield
	Acreage	Bushels.	per acre.
Wheat.. . . .	8,273,253	117,921,300	14'2 bush.
Oats.. . . .	4,521,642	123,213,600	27'2 "
Barley.. . . .	669,927	14,067,900	21'0 "
Flax.. . . .	753,700	4,710,600	6'2 "
Rye.. . . .	53,269	1,118,000	21'0 "
Potatoes.. . . .	67,700	9,010,000	133'0 "
Roots.. . . .	11,104	1,727,000	155'5 "
Hay and clover.. . . .	260,275	369,600 tons.	1'4 tons.
Alfalfa.. . . .	9,500	15,300 "	1'6 "
Foodstuffs.. . . .	11,800	21,300 "	1'8 "
	<hr/>		
Cereal and root	14,350,595 ac.	271,768,400 bush.	
Foodstuffs.. . . .	285,433 ac.	416,200 tons.	

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ALBERTA.			
	Acreage	Yield in Bushels.	Average yield per acre.
Spring wheat..	2,845,600	51,932,200	18.25 bush.
Fall wheat..	51,700	1,059,900	20.50 "
Oats..	2,537,900	86,288,600	34.00 "
Barley..	472,100	10,386,200	22.00 "
Rye..	30,880	633,000	20.50 "
Peas..	1,851	32,400	17.50 "
Mixed Grains..	24,027	618,700	25.75 "
Flax..	139,800	978,600	7.00 "
Potatoes..	48,917	7,409,000	151.46 "
Turnips, etc..	10,947	2,272,000	207.56 "
Hay and clover..	493,522	730,400 tons.	1.48 tons.
Fodder Corn..	3,976	4,000 "	1.00 "
Alfalfa..	31,396	64,400 "	2.05 "
Cereals and Roots..	6,163,722 ac.	161,610,600 bush.	
Fodder..	528,894 ac.	798,800 tons.	
Grand totals: Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta:—			
Cereals and Root crops..	27,046,514 ac.	567,363,466 bush.	
Fodder (Sask. and Alta.)..	814,327 ac.	1,215,000 tons.	
Value of Products to farmer:—			
Manitoba..		\$154,955,548	
Saskatchewan..		348,002,200	
Alberta..		193,601,200	
		<u>\$696,558,948</u>	

Full information is not available as to the amount realized by farmers in the three western provinces, during the year, for horses, mules, beef and store cattle, cows, sheep, swine, wool clip, dairy products, poultry and its products, garden stuff, and honey disposed of, but some idea may be gained from the figures furnished by the Union Stockyards, Winnipeg, where over \$30,000,000 worth of stock was handled in eleven months of 1917. During the year, Manitoba produced \$5,903,811 worth of dairy products.

REPORT OF INSPECTOR OF UNITED STATES AGENCIES.

W. J. WHITE.

To whatever it may be credited, there has been aroused in the United States during the past year a greater interest in Canada and Canadian affairs than since the ante-war days, when the immigration from that country far exceeded what it is to-day. It was a change that was greatly desired, and the causes not far to seek. It may be true that they were of a mixed variety, partly selfish and partly friendly, with a greater percentage of the friendly order. Of this I am satisfied, for everywhere, especially after the United States entered the war, the "feel of the air" was so different. Even before this, the praises of the wonderful fighting qualities of the Canadians were being sounded in all the press, their exploits on the field were headlined, and the editor dropped his pen of prose, and wrote the songs of the valorous Canadians. The mind of the public became imbued with the same spirit, and it only wanted the psychological entry of that country into the war to bring about a brotherly friendliness that can never be broken. It began to dawn upon these people that Canada and Canadians were worth considering. These headliners and these editorials were the promptings of an emulation that reached all classes, and I have been told that the keynote to efficiency amongst the rapidly enlisting troops, was the slogan "let us show to the world that we are as great fighters as the Canadians, let us equal their deeds of valour. We may not be able to do so, but we will do our best." Officers and men, men and officers, all were alike in this respect. Kindly words everywhere, an interest everywhere, "and, you're from Canada! I tell you Canada is doing nobly." Expressions heartfelt, warm, and

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cordial, such as these, were heard on all sides. Here is one of the causes for the interest taken in Canada. Another cause was the personal one. Hearing so much of it, so much of its people, of its resources, its wealth in most all the natural resources that make a nation strong within itself, of its agricultural wealth, the question arose, how may I benefit myself by going to Canada, and pursue agriculture, of which I have considerable knowledge. How may I do this and become a greater producer for the benefit of the allies and their fighting forces? This led to the answer found in what thousands of others had done in the wealth that the soil would produce, in the cheapness of an article that would yield manifold more than the much dearer article on their own side of the border.

We secured last year many more people than at any other time during the period of the war. They brought more wealth per capita, than ever in the past. There was a renewal of the spirit that was breaking when Canada entered the lists of battle. The tide was turning, and I am pleased to say that during the year there has been nothing but an advance movement.

That it might not be thought that in the eagerness and desire of our loyal and active corps of agents to show results, there was an indifference as to the class of settlers, I wish to say, that never have they been as careful in their selection. And I want to add that the task of elimination was not an easy one. There were likely to be undesirables, alien enemies, those of a country with whom we were at war. And there were hundreds of them. The interests of the country were to be safeguarded at every step, and none permitted to go forward who were not qualified in every sense, to become law-abiding, useful citizens. And they were kept out. Kindly but forcefully they were told Canada had no place for them. The year's work shows a steady flow, month by month, for the entire year, of an immigration of a people of a class that will prove of greater value to the country than for many years past.

I need only point to the advance in the price of farm lands throughout our western provinces, as proof of the value of the work done during the past year. There has been a decrease in the number of homesteads taken up as compared with the previous year, but the railway and land companies report sales as having greatly increased in acres as well as in price secured. This has all come about by the demand created by the settler of the past year who came in with money and experience, and also the demand of adjoining farmers for more land.

It is not uninteresting to note that the work of repatriation was carried on, and successfully. Those who follow the trend and history of immigration agree that immigration has its foundation in unrest. Keep up unrest amongst a people, and you will always have a movement of people, and hence immigration. The workings of the seed of unrest have been evidenced in Canada, especially amongst the newcomers in far-off districts, where the women had possibly to do the work of the men, where a binder became detached from the sickle guards, and no guards could be found, or the links of a bull-wheel chain had dropped off in the field. No others handy, a drive of forty miles to a town. Grain ripe—the yield would be great—discouragement, and the story of green fields—far away, unrest, and a movement. We have had it, we have had the stories told to farmers who had prosperity in view away this side of the horizon, and yet they shifted. In one case, twenty-six families all told, from one neighbourhood, left for the far-away green fields, for the land “where all they had to do was to seed the grain and it would harvest itself.” This was three years ago, and it was only the other day, as I sat on a box at a certain station in one of northern towns of the Southern States, I saw the last of the twenty-six farmers place the double-trees of a wagon in a car that was labelled “Winkler, Canada.” And then I had another talk with the farmer. I had had several before this, for as I have intimated a portion of our work is repatriation. He said, “Well, that's over, and now I go back to a country I should never have left. I go back to get more good crops,” and with a few crude but expressive sentiments regarding the man who had induced him to move, at such a

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great loss, with one hand he removed the same old hat he brought from Western Canada three years ago, and with the other wiped away the beads of perspiration from his brow, grasped the rail of the car platform, and started for Canada. Two thousand dollars of a loss. But the same story is reported in many other places. They just go away for a change, and return to remain satisfied.

Altogether we have had a successful year, and should the same spirit exist, and the same work continue, I look for the year 1918-19 to be away ahead of this.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER OF IMMIGRATION.

PETER H. BRYCE.

The work of port medical inspection has in consequence of the war been small in amount and medical officers have been engaged in military work or in medical work elsewhere.

TABLE I.—Giving Immigrants rejected at Ocean Ports by causes in 1917-18.

Heart Disease..	1	Criminality..	1
Hernia..	1	Desertion..	1
Insanity..	3	Indirect Passage..	7
Mental Deficiency..	1	Lack of Funds..	19
Poor Physique..	1	Likely Public Charges..	20
Syphilis..	1	No passport..	1
Tuberculosis..	4	Stowaway..	9
Accompanying Patient..	1		
		Total..	71

The total rejections, while small, are large relatively, since in 1912-13, with 263,423 such immigrants, the total immigrants rejected were only 756 or 1 in every 348 as compared with 1 in every 109 this year. The 12 refused admission for medical reasons included three insane persons; while the criminals, poor physique, and paupers necessarily include most mental defectives.

TABLE II.—Giving Deportations by Nationalities.

	1916-17.	1917-18.	Total 1902-18
British..	186	36	7,011
American..	324	407	3,100
Other Countries..	95	84	2,739

The total deportations to the United States, while much the greater, are relatively few in comparison with the larger number of immigrants therefrom during the year. Most of these are undesirables from the social rather than directly from the medical standpoint.

TABLE III.—Giving Causes for which Deportations have taken place for fiscal year, 1917-18.

Alcoholism..	1	Tuberculosis..	2
Anæmia..		Accompanying..	39
Drug Habit..	7	Criminality..	274
Epilepsy..	1	Immorality..	18
Hemiplegia..	1	Public Charges..	91
Hernia..	1	Prostitution..	23
Insanity..	32	Vagrancy..	35
Paralysis..	1		
		Total..	527

It is interesting to note the large number, 527, of deportations, and the small number of total immigrants as compared with such years as 1912-13, when with over 400,000 admissions to Canada there were but 1,281 deportations. This fact seems to make it more and more evident that the undesirables, whether physical, mental, or

moral are by no means eliminated in any single years of arrival; but their defects from year to year continue to bring them within the official purview of the department.

Table III shows how the unsocial immigrant remains a menace to society; and now that mental studies of criminals in institutions are making it clear that it is the mental defectives that form the majority of such classes, the extreme importance of preventing such from finding admission to Canada is every year becoming more evident. The medical cases, forming by far the greatest number of deportations in the past, have declined to a minimum with the few arrivals in recent years. Such naturally have either recovered or died; but the defective with criminal tendencies becomes a recidivist in our prisons and public institutions, and a permanent charge upon the State.

The outcome of immigration operations from the social standpoint further appears in annual reports from provinces and cities. The Attorney General of Alberta reports that for 1917, of the 903 official dependents of the province, 402 were Canadian and 503 were immigrants. Of the cases dealt with there by the juvenile courts there were in all, 525 of 16 years and under, of whom 205 were Canadian, and the balance, 320, were immigrants or the children of foreigners.

It is worthy of note that there were of Americans 70, and of English 64, with the next highest German 37, followed by 29 Russians, 27 Scotch, and Jewish 20.

The report states: "Many of the children who appear before the court are not normal mentally." As further illustrating the great importance which immigration has on local public relief work, it will be recalled that last year's report states that 51.3 per cent of the cases dealt with by the Montreal Charities Organizations were immigrants, while of the 922 attending the psychiatric clinic of the Toronto General Hospital, only 446 were Canadian.

This is supplemented by the figures of Toronto General Hospital clinic for the year ending March 1, 1918.

TABLE IV, giving nationality and source of cases in Psychiatric Clinic, Toronto General Hospital, for year ending March 1, 1918. Total cases, 1,455.

Nationality.		Source.	
Canada	803	Private Court	803
England	291	Refuges, Homes and Children's Society	230
Russia	86	Medical School Inspection	169
Scotland	56	Social Organizations	32
United States	39	Children's Hospital	8
Italy	34	Private Sources	31
Ireland	25	Industrial Homes	60
Other Foreign Countries	121	Military Authorities	17
		Out Patient Clinic	100

The illustrations given in these several tables, where a few immigrants have come to Canada during the past four years, would seem to indicate that the work of immigration does not end at the port of entry but merges into that of colonization. In a sense different even from the treatment and prevention of disease, the work of absorbing the immigrant into the social Canadian organism is continuous and vital; while the co-ordination of the work of the department with related provincial departments and social agencies seen in so many other executive fields may well continue to increase to the mutual benefit of all and to the yet more rapid Canadianizing of the many from abroad who are making this country their home.

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REPORT OF THE CHIEF INSPECTOR OF BRITISH IMMIGRANT CHILDREN.

G. BOGUE SMART.

In this brief résumé there will be found statistical and other information regarding the work accomplished by this branch of the service.

The war has clogged the wheels of progress in so far as this branch of immigration is concerned. The enforced suspension of the work for the duration of the war is a serious matter to our farmers and householders. At no time in the country's history has the need for farm help been so insistent as at present.

At the commencement of the year 1918 there were 871 children eligible for inspection. Of this number 544 were boys, and 327 girls. Their distribution was as follows: Ontario, 658; Quebec, 104; New Brunswick, 47; Nova Scotia, 37; Prince Edward Island, 8; Manitoba, 6; Saskatchewan, 2; Alberta, 4; and British Columbia, 5.

This past year was unique in the history of the movement, inasmuch as there has been no juvenile immigration.

The number of juveniles inspected and reported upon in 1917-18 by officers of this department was 1,648. These reports were made individually and transmitted with promptitude to the Local Government Board, London, through the office of the High Commissioner for Canada.

73,524 boys and girls have migrated to Canada since the organization of the movement, the majority of whom have been employed in agricultural pursuits.

There has been an extraordinary demand on the Homes for the service of both boys and girls. Since 1900-01-1916 the number of applications was 359,589, while the total emigration was 32,078.

The general progress of our Old-Country boys during the past year was very gratifying indeed; many of them having completed their apprenticeships are remaining in their original situations as the "hired man." As farm hands they are indispensable, and for that reason many farmers, known to me, have not allowed the mere question of wage to stand in the way of retaining the services of a boy or youth whose industry and capability they recognize.

To those who have taken a kindly interest in this subject it will be gratifying to know that, notwithstanding the innumerable appeals that have been made to the people in the motherland, the fountain of generosity in so far as the necessitous child is concerned, has not dried up, and that this noble work has suffered no serious diminution.

The homes and training schools which have been aptly described as "Ever Open Doors" are to-day filled to capacity, and it is to be hoped that in due time many of these children may be permitted to migrate to this part of the Empire, where there are many advantageous openings awaiting them.

The following statement shows the number of applications received by the various agencies for children during the year just ended:—

Society or Agency.	Applications received for Children.
Dr. Barnardo's Homes, Toronto and Peterborough, Ont., and Winnipeg, Man	12,175
¹ Miss Macpherson, Stratford	334
Mr. J. W. C. Fegan, Toronto	400
National Children's Home and Orphanage, Hamilton	1,000
Mr. Quarrier, Fairknowe Home, Brockville	310
Marchmont Home, Belleville (Mrs. Birt's)	433
² Mrs. Smyley, Hespeler	60
The Catholic Emigration Association	2,045
Church of England Waifs and Strays Society, Sherbrooke, Que.	60
³ Church of England Waifs and Strays Society, Niagara-on-the-lake, Ont.	

¹ Between 450 and 500 more of which no record is kept.

² Also a number by telephone and callers at the Homes.

³ Closed.

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Society or Agency.	Applications received for Children.
Mr. Middlemore, Halifax, N.S.	268
Salvation Army Emigration Agency, Toronto.	731
The Children's Aid Society of London, England.	100
	<hr/> 17,916

The general manager of Dr. Barnardo's Homes in Canada stated: "In connection with the falling off in the number of applications as compared with those of previous years, I would submit that this is not an indication of any diminution of the demand for juvenile immigrants, but as the result of its being generally known throughout the country that the work is suspended on account of the war, and the efforts that we have ourselves made to discourage application."

N.B.—The demand in all cases is greater than ever before but, owing to the impossibility of supplying the children, only a minimum number of applications has been kept on record.

The official visitors give neither the child or its foster parent any notice of the approaching inspection, so that the child is found under its ordinary daily condition.

The following table is a report showing the past year's inspection in a condensed form:—

Number of Children found in Homes and Situations:—	
Good.	1,167
Fair.	11
Unsatisfactory.	
Health:—	
Good.	1,161
Fair.	14
Unsatisfactory.	3
Progress :—	
Good.	1,091
Fair.	86
Unsatisfactory.	1
Conduct and Character :—	
Good.	1,140
Fair.	37
Unsatisfactory.	1
Additional or duplicate reports.	66
Temporarily lost track of.	31
Absent on occasion of call of inspector at their homes.	8
Returned to England.	4
Removed to United States.	3
Marriages.	12
Deaths.	2
Absconded.	4
Poor-Law boys, formerly under the supervision of this department who have enlisted for overseas service.	268
Killed in action.	39
Wounded or missing.	32
Received Honours at the front.	1
Number of Children eligible for inspection:—	
First of January, 1917.	1,239
Duplicate and special reports made during the year.	409
Total number of inspections and reports made, 1917.	1,648
Poor-Law boys, formerly under the supervision of this Department, who have enlisted with the Canadian Expeditionary Force since the outbreak of the war.	1,076
Killed in action.	56
Wounded or missing.	54
Received Honours at the front.	5

From a close study and observation, extending over the nearly twenty years of my connection with the work, I have been enabled to estimate, not only the great value of this particular branch of immigration effort to our Dominion, but also the need of this class of farm and domestic help in this country.

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SUPERVISION AND AFTER-CARE.

The responsibilities of my office include a general oversight of all children under the age of 18 who have been brought to Canada by organizations and accredited agencies. The department has therefore a general supervision of every juvenile brought to the Dominion, not a member of a family.

The policy of inspecting the children by this department is practically the same as that laid down by the regulations of the Local Government Board and Home Office, respectively, in Great Britain.

The department holds to no hard-and-fast rule as to the age when the inspection of a boy or girl shall cease, if the necessity for it is apparent.

The reports transmitted to England contain the fullest information respecting the conditions under which each child is living and employed.

When a boy or girl is discovered in an unsuitable environment the matter is brought to the notice of the Superintendent of the Home, and the child is transferred to another home or situation.

The Receiving and Distributing Homes were duly inspected during the past year, and were found in good order and well equipped.

These centres are of immense advantage to the children, and have added greatly to the efficiency of the work. The children, after reaching their majority, have no longer any claim on the Home, as they are considered self supporting, yet they are always given a welcome should they return for a visit.

Nearly all the homes are situated in Ontario, Quebec, and the Maritime Provinces, and the majority of the children have therefore been located in these provinces.

In keeping with the times, there has been noticed a very material advance in the wages paid these young farm hands. They are of very frugal habits. Every dollar these boys or girls save is well and honestly earned. They are thrifty, and the large majority have accounts in a chartered bank or in the Post Office Savings' Bank.

The question has not infrequently been asked me as to what these boys do with their wages, and this has been made the subject of special inquiry.

As already indicated, one thousand six hundred and forty-eight juveniles were inspected and reported upon to the Local Government Board, London, in 1917. Of this number, one thousand three hundred and twenty-six were of wage-earning age, and three hundred and twenty-two were of school age and placed under the foster parent system, i.e. for home, clothing, and schooling. The aggregate wages of those under the supervision of the department was \$69,720.20, or on an average of over \$50 per juvenile—not taking into account board and keep.

The great majority have Savings' bank accounts, either in their own name or in trust for them by the Home, and accessible to them when necessary. In this connection the following examples, selected quite indiscriminately, may be interesting, when it is borne in mind that the boys came to this country practically penniless.

A young man called at one of the Homes a few days ago, en route overseas with the Canadian Expeditionary Force and left for safe keeping \$1,200 in Victory Bonds, and \$370 to be deposited in a savings bank in trust for him. He had started to work on an Ontario farm eight years ago, and this represented his net savings.

Another young man who had unsuccessfully attempted to enlist, invested \$1,000 of his \$1,300 savings in Victory Bonds, all of which he earned as a farm hand, having started as boy apprentice seven years ago.

Some of the boys, and girls, too, of whom I have heard, are in the habit of helping their poor relatives in England financially from time to time, and others have brought their mother, father, brother, or sister to Canada.

That this work of child saving has proved to be not only philanthropic but intensely patriotic and Imperialistic is evidenced by the large number of youths and

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young men who have been flocking to the colours in Canada since the beginning of the war. Many of them already having made the supreme sacrifice, their bodies lying in the fields of France and Flanders, while their companions, with the same indomitable courage, are marching on to final victory.

Such loyalty to the Motherland and such readiness to come to her help on the part of these young men should give this work a new value in the eyes of Empire builders.

In a general way it may be said that everyone of these young soldiers left comfortable positions and good homes either on the farm or in the town to answer the call of duty.

In addition to these there are many who, failing to pass the necessary examination for active military service, are nevertheless doing their bit in munition works in Canada.

Dozens of these boys have won their commission on the field, and are now distinguishing themselves as officers and non-coms. The Military Medal and other decorations have been awarded these erstwhile immigrant boys, and several have, I believe, been recommended for the Victoria Cross, thus proving that in addition to their loyalty they possess the true fighting spirit of the British born.

Returns of enlistments of Old Country boys received from the various societies, March 14, 1918:—

Barnardo.. . . .	6,195
Middlemore.. . . .	434
Macpherson.. . . .	407
Church of England.. . . .	405
Catholic Emigration Association.. . . .	531
Salvation Army.. . . .	67
Mrs. Smyley.. . . .	115
National Children's Home and Orphanage.. . . .	486
Fegan.. . . .	350
Quarrier.. . . .	400
Manchester and Salford Boys' and Girls' Refuges.. . . .	83
Mrs. Birt.. . . .	402
Total.. . . .	9,875

The far-reaching results of years of effort on behalf of child immigration from Great Britain and Ireland are thus becoming more manifest as the years go on. This great war, while putting a complete temporary check on this work, has been the means of throwing a new light on the importance of this form of enterprise, within the Empire.